

1997-98 SESSION
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

Committee Name:

Joint Committee on
Finance (JC-Fi)

Sample:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01a
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt01b
- 05hrAC-EdR_RCP_pt02

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ **

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

➤ **

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH

➤ **

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ **

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ **

➤ Hearing Records ... HR

➤ **

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ 97hrJC-Fi_Misc_pt133_LFB

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ **

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE : April 8, 1997

TO : Sen. Brian Burke, Chair, and Members of the Joint Finance Committee

FROM : E. Michael McCann, Milwaukee County District Attorney

SUBJECT : Critical Need for Additional Assistant District Attorney Staff

I am attaching herewith materials reflecting the critical need for additional assistant district attorneys in Milwaukee County.

The materials reflect the impact of changes in legislation, the impact of additional police officers resulting in more arrests and cases brought into the district attorney's office, and the impact of fully implementing the legislative will contained in Wis. Stat. 968.075, the domestic abuse statute.

Caseload information not contained in the materials bearing on Milwaukee County indicate that in 1996, our felony case filings rose 16.7%, our misdemeanor/traffic crimes rose 9.1%, and our juvenile filings dropped 7.7% (reflective of the change in statute involving the transfer of 17-year-olds to adult court).

Assistant district attorneys, particularly in the misdemeanor/traffic section, are overwhelmed with cases. On the average, they are carrying virtually double the caseload that requirements of professional competence would permit. It is physically impossible for an assistant in the misdemeanor/traffic courts to give each case the preparation and attention that it requires.

I urge you to give this critically important matter your attention and to create 12 additional assistant district attorney positions for Milwaukee County.

EMM:ss
Att.

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
LAB TIME AVAILABLE WORKSHEET
1995 DATA**

Case Type	Hours
1. Class A Homicides <u>51</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 5,100
2. Class B Homicides <u>50</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 5,000
3. Felonies (Not Homicides) <u>6,624</u>	(X 8.49 hrs per case) = 56,238
4. Misdemeanors <u>18,273</u>	(X 2.17 hrs per case) = 39,652
5. Criminal Traffic <u>8,400</u>	(X 1.68 hrs per case) = 14,112
6. Juv. Delinquencies <u>6,195</u>	(X 3.32 hrs per case) = 20,567
7. CHIPS <u>3,184</u>	(X 2.61 hrs per case) = 8,310
8. TPR <u>249</u>	(X 7.00 hrs per case) = 1,743
9. Writs of Habeas Corpus <u>59</u>	(X 2.00 hrs per case) = 118
10. Inquests <u>5</u>	(X 64 hrs per case) = 320
TOTAL	151,160
(Divide by 1227) Number of ADAs needed in Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office <u>123.19</u>	

**MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
LAB TIME AVAILABLE WORKSHEET
AVERAGES OF 1993-95 DATA**

Case Type	Hours
1. Class A Homicides <u>65</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 6,500
2. Class B Homicides <u>37</u>	(X 100 hrs per case) = 3,700
3. Felonies (Not Homicides) <u>6,203</u>	(X 8.49 hrs per case) = 52,663
4. Misdemeanors <u>15,545</u>	(X 2.17 hrs per case) = 33,733
5. Criminal Traffic <u>8,152</u>	(X 1.68 hrs per case) = 13,695
6. Juv. Delinquencies <u>5,457</u>	(X 3.32 hrs per case) = 18,117
7. CHIPS <u>3,054</u>	(X 2.61 hrs per case) = 7,971
8. TPR <u>144</u>	(X 7.00 hrs per case) = 1,008
9. Writs of Habeas Corpus <u>52</u>	(X 2.00 hrs per case) = 104
10. Inquests <u>5</u>	(X 64 hrs per case) = 320
TOTAL	137,811
(Divide by 1227) Number of ADAs needed in Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office <u>112.32</u>	

NEWS RELEASE

Representatives of the Wisconsin District Attorney's Association will appear before the regional meetings of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature from April 8 through 22 to request additional staffing resources. The Wisconsin District Attorneys Association "WDAA" is the organization representing all elected District Attorneys and appointed Assistant District Attorneys in Wisconsin. The WDAA believes that adequate provision of prosecution resources is the single most effective tool in the fight against crime in this state. While the number and severity of crimes has substantially increased over the last four years, the staffing of Wisconsin district attorney offices has remained virtually static. This has threatened to limit DA's ability to deliver aggressive and appropriate prosecution of defendants, while further prohibiting the zealous and effective representation of our state's crime victims. While the Legislature has provided new and effective laws to fight crime, DA's must also have adequate human resources to properly make use of these laws.

Historically the Governor and Legislature have voiced their concern that there was no methodology to compare the necessity for new prosecutor positions in a systematic and objective manner. Previous requests have therefore been subjected to close official scrutiny, with the result being no new prosecutors being authorized.

The problems which have limited the ability to address the need for new prosecutor positions have been removed. Relying on the same statistical data used to assess the need for new judges and public defenders, the Legislature will now have the ability to interpret DA workload information.

Representatives of the WDAA will appear at the regional meetings of the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee to present the conclusions and findings of this new methodology. The WDAA will demonstrate that the statistical information collected clearly mandates a significant additional investment in prosecutorial resources throughout the state. The WDAA will recommend a two year strategy to increasing staffing levels of those district attorney offices in the greatest need.

APRIL 7, 1997

The specific counties and recommended additional positions are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Current Staff</u>	<u>Prosecutor's Need (1995 Case Load Level)</u>	<u>WDAA Request 10/97 - 7/98</u>
Adams	1.0	1.44	0.5
Brown	9.0	12.00	3.0
Chippewa	2.5	3.15	0.5
Dane	27.0	33.96	7.0
EauClair	6.0	9.74	3.0
Grant	2.0	2.87	0.5
Green Lake	1.0	1.12	0.5
Jefferson	4.8	5.20	0.5
LaCrosse	6.0	8.37	2.0
Marathon	6.0	8.61	2.5
Marinette	2.0	2.45	0.5
Milwaukee	96.0	125.20	12.0
Monroe	2.0	2.82	1.0
Outagamie	7.0	9.17	2.0
Racine	15.5	20.60	4.0
Rock	12.5	17.31	4.0
Sauk	4.0	4.76	0.5
Sawyer	1.0	2.66	1.5
Sheboygan	7.0	7.58	0.5
Taylor	1.0	1.12	0.5
Washburn	1.0	1.27	0.5
Positions Needed		65.63	47.0

Recognizing the substantial increase in criminal cases, the burden placed on prosecutors by recently passed anti-crime legislation, and the clear public mandate to maintain vigorous and effective prosecution, adequate staffing of DA offices is of paramount concern. When we consider that virtually no increase in prosecutorial staffing levels has occurred over the last four years, the deficiency of DA staffing threatens Wisconsin prosecutors' ability to satisfy the public trust in dealing with criminals through aggressive and effective prosecutorial efforts. The WDAA is hopeful that the 47 Assistant DA positions requested will be included in the State Budget.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: March 24, 1997
TO: E. Michael McCann
FROM: Jim Martin
SUBJECT: Statutory Changes

1. The sex predator law, chapter 980, was 1993 Wisconsin Act 479, effective June 2, 1994.
2. "Joyriding" was upgraded to a felony as part of 1993 Wisconsin Act 92, effective December 25, 1993. Act 92 also created the crime of carjacking.
3. Fleeing was upgraded to a felony in 1993 Wisconsin Act 189, effective April 21, 1994.
4. The felony of substantial battery was created as part of 1993 Wisconsin Act 441, effective May 10, 1994.

RECEIVED

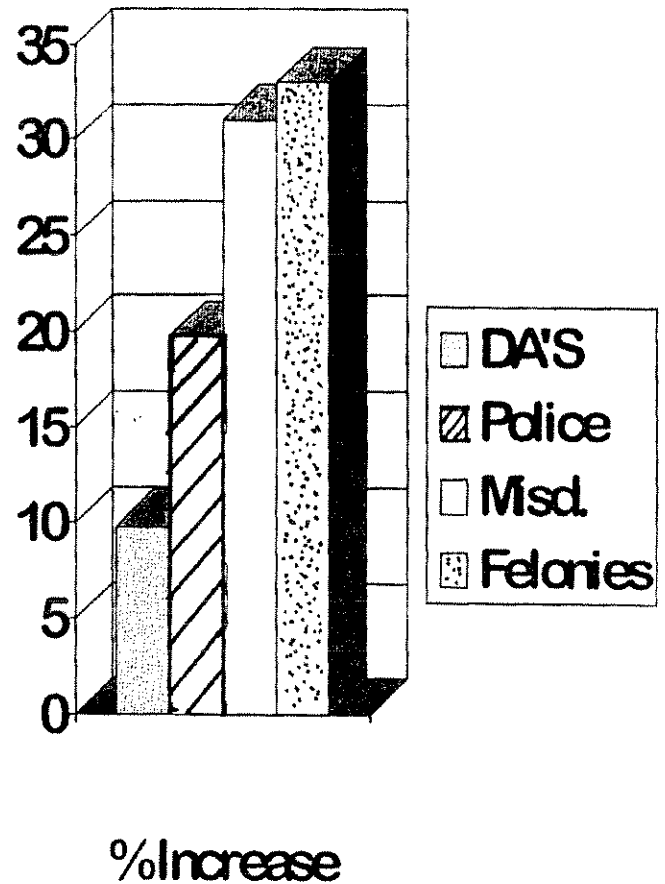
MAR 24 1997

Office of District Attorney
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

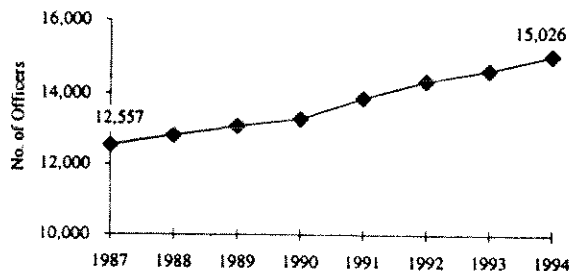
The following chart demonstrates the grave need for an increase of prosecutor positions:

Staffing/Caseload Comparisons

- Prosecutors increased 9.8% from 1990 to 1996
- Police officers increased 19.7% from 1987 to 1994
- Misdemeanors increased by 31% from 1989 to 1995
- Felonies increased 33% from 1989 to 1995



Full-Time State and Local Police Officers Wisconsin, 1987-1994



Between 1986 and 1994, the number of prisoners (per 100,000) serving more than one year has increased 48.4% in Wisconsin and 67.5% across the U.S.

Wisconsin crime trends are similar to the nation's. Increasing violent crime is resulting in more prisoners and police officers.

Police Per 1,000 Population

As violent crime has increased, the number of police officers has also risen. In 1987, there were 2.7 state and local police and sheriffs per 1,000 population in Wisconsin and 2.8 nationwide. In 1994, the numbers increased to 3.0 in Wisconsin and 3.1 nationwide.

The number of full-time Wisconsin police officers has grown 19.7% from 12,557 in 1987 to 15,026 in 1994 (see graph).

Crime Statistics Summary

Less crime occurs in Wisconsin than nationwide. Violent or nonviolent crimes per capita are far below national averages. The

state and national trend in crimes committed between 1986 and 1995 is fewer nonviolent, but increased violent, crimes. This has resulted in more police officers and longer sentences for convicted offenders.

COMPARABLE STUDIES

As mentioned at the outset, a few states do formal "benchmarking," most notably Oregon, Minnesota, and Utah. The Oregon study, *Oregon Benchmarks, A Report to the 1995 Legislature*, has received the most national attention.

This study, released in December 1994, was the third biennial edition. It summarizes the state progress on indicators adopted by the legislature. Included are 259 benchmarks, covering such items as: child care, school performance, adult health, natural environment, housing, transportation, and the economy. In addition to providing historical trends in these areas, the study includes targets that the state will try to meet in future years.

One concern with the Oregon study is that the number of benchmarks has continued to grow to the point where too much is being measured. □

DATA SOURCES

Statistical data in this report are compiled by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance from: Wisconsin Department of Revenue (economy); U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996* (education); Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (ACT scores); U.S. Department of Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, various years* (childbirth information, AFDC and food stamp recipients, crime information); U.S. Department of Commerce (child poverty); U.S. Census Bureau (health insurance); and Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (police officers).

N. B. THE ABOVE INFORMATION DOES NOT INCLUDE POLICE OFFICERS ADDED DUE TO ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL 1994 CRIME CONTROL ACT WITH ITS OBJECTIVE OF ADDING 100,000 POLICE TO THE STREETS OF AMERICA

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Misd	48,448	50,745	50,776	55,211	60,368	58,479	63,576
Felon	17,625	18,738	20,087	20,273	21,958	22,685	23,446

Data provided by Director of State Courts Office.

1991 DA Caseload

Code	COUNTY	FELONY		MISDEM		CRIM TRAF		CONTESTED		ONTESTED		JUVENILE	
		CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	TRAF FORF FILED	TRAF FORF FILED	NON-TRAF ORF FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED
1	ADAMS	45	188			109		333		95		215	
2	ASHLAND	78	281			70		105		64		243	
3	BARRON	100	390			121		242		273		211	
4	BAYFIELD	70	153			54		114		62		81	
5	BROWN	488	1,458			1,538		764		137		506	
6	BUFFALO	29	98			0		326		2		88	
7	BURNETT	74	137			54		174		58		115	
8	CALUMET	88	137			198		532		197		245	
9	CHIPPEWA	177	393			227		719		614		212	
10	CLARK	119	308			137		272		44		251	
11	COLUMBIA	183	587			313		2137		148		433	
12	CRAWFORD	58	127			34		82		93		193	
13	DANE	1,871	4,337			2,317		4583		1298		2,641	
14	DODGE	214	407			441		1415		153		683	
15	DOOR	145	254			120		268		111		341	
16	DOUGLAS	271	629			231		675		804		644	
17	DUNN	142	403			169		868		842		164	
18	EAU CLAIRE	338	1,947			511		2622		1352		438	
19	FLORENCE	27	60			11		33		8		21	
20	FOND DU LAC	251	857			499		1916		651		1,354	
21	FOREST	41	99			100		170		30		16	
22	GRANT	162	368			176		340		124		279	
23	GREEN	96	285			178		325		0		208	
24	GREEN LAKE	27	109			99		386		214		54	
25	IOWA	35	180			88		192		40		55	
26	IRON	30	38			31		59		22		59	
27	JACKSON	73	283			133		452		95		184	
28	JEFFERSON	320	628			555		1309		254		412	
29	JUNEAU	125	201			147		677		126		98	
30	KENOSHA	665	1,323			833		841		109		836	
31	KEWAUNEE	37	130			73		216		72		115	
32	LA CROSSE	447	1,381			638		227		94		342	
33	LAFAYETTE	18	53			41		0		0		9	
34	LANGLADE	95	200			80		198		118		357	
35	LINCOLN	83	214			83		488		69		310	
36	MANITOWOC	268	1,056			481		1011		163		480	
37	MARATHON	322	1,472			701		1,321		231		270	

1991 DA Caseload

Code	COUNTY	FELONY		MISDEM		CRIM TRAF		CONTESTED		ONTESTED		JUVENILE	
		CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	CASES FILED	TRAF FORF FILED	TRAF FORF FILED	NON-TRAF ORF FILED	NON-TRAF ORF FILED	CASES DISPOSED	CASES DISPOSED
38	MARINETTE	185	273	152	508	130	168						
39	MARQUETTE	78	149	54	620	89	23						
40	MILWAUKEE	153	353	181	399	56	185						
41	MONROE	94	137	130	266	45	45						
42	OCONTO	145	279	95	316	194	432						
43	ONEIDA	333	1,048	639	951	648	1,452						
44	OUTAGAMIE	131	482	332	2837	381	703						
45	OZAUKEE	23	60	7	56	21	20						
46	PEPIN	103	236	80	270	131	171						
47	PIERCE	98	308	167	472	91	73						
48	POLK	161	422	270	432	79	715						
49	PORTAGE	43	172	53	214	51	78						
50	PRICE	978	3,784	1,474	2,210	400	3,427						
51	RACINE	56	131	96	141	73	70						
52	RICHLAND	955	2,647	1,196	2,955	370	2,161						
53	ROCK	57	136	37	202	91	71						
54	RUSK	180	508	242	1,365	127	215						
55	SAINT CROIX	236	783	405	1,204	290	885						
56	SAUK	98	408	85	383	25	144						
57	SAWYER	142	647	256	800	138	809						
58	SHAWANO/MENOMINEE	298	919	577	2,477	578	1,842						
59	SHEBOYGAN	37	65	52	230	119	131						
60	TAYLOR	52	259	115	576	90	256						
61	TREMPEALEAU	59	121	80	129	47	68						
62	VERNON	83	329	116	369	55	134						
63	VILAS	346	816	597	385	44	498						
64	WALWORTH	79	227	41	126	36	185						
65	WASHBURN	255	737	572	2,364	612	1,096						
66	WASHINGTON	616	1,595	1,884	3,254	502	2,018						
67	WAUKESHA	127	589	216	430	151	210						
68	WAUPACA	73	206	119	202	40	347						
69	WAUSHARA	384	1,543	804	1,859	722	2,058						
70	WINNEBAGO	273	761	378	1,262	319	719						
71	WOOD												
STATE		20,087	50,776	27,139	56,458	42,805	43,302						

DA Office Code	3/19/97 16:56	All Fel.	Class A Hom.	Class B Hom.	All other Fel.	Misde-meanor	Juv. Del.	CHIPS	Crim. Traf.	All TPR	Writs of Habeas Corpus	Inquests
#	DA Office	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1	Adams	77	0	0	77	235	35	20	136	0	0	0
2	Ashland	118	0	0	118	323	72	12	85	0	0	0
3	Barron	108	1	0	107	378	86	44	133	7	0	0
4	Bayfield	28	0	0	28	140	23	9	36	1	1	0
5	Brown	588	3	1	582	1,478	311	190	1,778	0	6	0
6	Buffalo	63	0	0	63	103	27	0	81	0	0	0
7	Burnett	64	0	0	64	185	26	24	87	1	0	0
8	Calumet	87	0	0	87	163	88	36	216	0	1	0
9	Chippewa	136	0	2	134	799	148	0	321	0	1	0
10	Clark	153	0	0	153	310	81	0	168	0	0	0
11	Columbia	172	0	0	172	625	75	0	329	0	3	0
12	Crawford	48	0	0	48	54	26	19	27	1	0	0
13	Dane	2,270	5	0	2,265	4,568	1,447	384	2,524	0	23	0
14	Dodge	188	0	0	188	310	81	0	464	0	4	1
15	Door	146	0	0	146	282	100	30	109	4	0	0
16	Douglas	230	0	3	227	526	178	63	198	1	0	0
17	Dunn	160	1	0	159	411	134	63	191	6	0	0
18	Eau Claire	363	0	0	363	2,252	171	0	493	0	4	0
19	Florence	33	0	0	33	103	12	0	26	1	0	0
20	Fond du Lac	291	2	0	289	944	398	0	589	20	1	0
21	Forest	50	0	0	50	105	35	0	118	0	0	0
22	Grant	135	0	0	135	493	120	43	196	0	0	1
23	Green	96	0	0	96	335	29	26	151	0	0	0
24	Green Lake	48	0	0	48	223	66	21	157	0	0	0
25	Iowa	60	0	2	58	145	17	27	77	3	0	0
26	Iron	34	0	0	34	83	0	0	28	0	0	0
27	Jackson	60	0	0	60	165	44	14	157	1	0	0
28	Jefferson	368	2	0	366	945	197	64	519	6	2	0
29	Juneau	102	0	0	102	373	47	29	121	0	2	0
30	Kenosha	854	5	3	846	1,542	519	204	878	15	9	0

DA Office Code #	3/19/97 16:56 DA Office	All Fel.		Class A Hom.		Class B Hom.		All other Fel.		Misde- meanor		Juv. Del.		CHIPS		Crim. Traf.		All TPR		Writs of Habeas Corpus		Inquests	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
31	Kewaunee	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	138	22	1	63	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	La Crosse	527	0	0	0	0	0	527	1,693	401	0	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lafayette	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	88	18	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Langlade	128	0	0	0	0	0	128	237	46	55	93	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lincoln	114	0	0	0	0	0	114	328	31	27	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Manitowoc	241	3	9	9	229	944	283	944	283	0	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Marathon	356	0	0	0	356	1,424	344	1,424	344	27	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Marquette	259	0	0	0	259	301	21	301	21	85	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Marquette	65	1	1	1	63	199	22	199	22	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Milwaukee	5,577	87	32	32	5,458	14,111	5,212	14,111	5,212	2,730	8,501	77	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Monroe	180	0	1	1	179	514	139	514	139	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Oconto	110	1	0	0	109	187	26	187	26	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Oneida	128	0	0	0	126	399	57	399	57	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Outagamie	420	1	1	1	418	1,358	427	1,358	427	250	692	74	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Ozaukee	145	0	0	0	145	550	195	550	195	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Pepin	13	0	0	0	13	30	19	30	19	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Pierce	76	1	0	0	75	238	38	238	38	34	109	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Polk	156	0	0	0	156	307	69	307	69	37	141	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Portage	157	2	0	0	155	423	104	423	104	66	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Price	44	0	0	0	44	151	31	151	31	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Racine	1,151	12	1	1	1,138	3,303	1,629	3,303	1,629	353	1,383	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Richland	114	0	0	0	114	145	38	145	38	46	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Rock	1,021	6	0	0	1,015	2,756	883	2,756	883	140	968	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Rusk	45	0	0	0	45	182	50	182	50	20	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Saint Croix	174	0	0	0	174	559	162	559	162	47	318	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Sauk	19	1	4	4	186	999	104	999	104	82	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Sawyer	98	0	0	0	98	503	49	503	49	23	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Shaw/Men	182	0	1	1	181	598	126	598	126	22	263	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Sheboygan	416	1	0	0	415	1,142	453	1,142	453	98	541	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Taylor	63	0	0	0	63	73	48	73	48	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DA Office Code	3/1/97 to 3/31/97	All Fel.	Class A Hom.	Class B Hom.	All other Fel.	Misdemeanor	Juv. Del.	CHIPS	Crim. Traf.	All TPR	Writs of Habeas Corpus	Inquests
#	DA Office	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
61	Trempealeau	62	0	0	62	303	31	4	114	4	0	0
62	Vernon	66	0	1	65	164	29	15	87	0	0	0
63	Vilas	92	0	0	92	244	76	0	156	0	0	0
64	Walworth	359	0	2	357	652	129	0	448	0	1	0
65	Washburn	68	0	0	68	210	38	15	77	10	1	0
66	Washington	285	0	0	285	678	301	123	706	0	0	0
67	Waukesha	660	1	0	659	2,025	579	0	1,642	0	4	0
68	Waupaca	208	1	0	207	592	206	62	275	0	0	0
69	Waushara	90	1	1	88	271	25	0	131	0	0	0
70	Winnebago	419	1	0	418	1,825	769	220	931	0	2	2
71	Wood	240	0	0	240	929	108	70	402	4	0	0
	STATE	21,958	139	65	21,752	60,368	17,904	5,959	32,576	285	123	15

1995 DA Caseload

Page 1

DA Office Code #	3/20/97 10:28 DA Office	All Fel. Number	Class A Hom. Number	Class B Hom. Number	All other Fel. Number	Misdemeanor Number	Juv. Del. Number	CHIPS Number	Crim. Traf. Number	All TPR Number	Writs of Habeas Corpus Number	Inquests Number
1	Adams	62	2	1	59	224	80	18	102	0	1	0
2	Ashland	94	0	0	94	345	148	34	64	1	3	0
3	Barron	115	0	0	115	439	164	113	149	3	1	0
4	Bayfield	50	0	0	50	184	83	7	71	2	0	0
5	Brown	703	11	2	690	1,489	331	230	1,591	0	0	0
6	Buffalo	59	0	0	59	103	21	0	37	1	0	0
7	Burnett	84	0	0	84	170	96	66	87	1	5	0
8	Calumet	106	0	0	106	302	90	45	147	7	0	0
9	Chippewa	176	0	1	175	617	152	0	252	0	3	0
10	Clark	99	0	1	98	332	72	0	130	0	1	0
11	Columbia	190	0	1	189	612	177	66	373	4	3	1
12	Crawford	45	0	0	45	80	35	50	33	0	0	0
13	Dane	2,471	7	0	2,464	4,487	1,544	406	2,434	0	17	0
14	Dodge	245	1	0	244	559	204	0	435	0	4	0
15	Door	117	0	1	116	256	91	23	144	4	0	0
16	Douglas	150	0	1	148	458	177	67	213	4	1	0
17	Dunn	148	2	5	141	466	139	82	158	13	0	0
18	Eau Claire	505	2	0	503	2,301	502	0	479	0	7	0
19	Florence	19	0	0	19	34	18	4	7	1	0	0
20	Fond du Lac	308	1	1	306	890	341	136	548	3	2	2
21	Forest	45	0	0	45	112	63	0	84	0	0	0
22	Grant	143	0	10	133	350	96	35	127	0	2	0
23	Green	78	0	0	78	363	46	25	182	0	0	0
24	Green Lake	63	0	0	63	196	56	22	103	0	0	0
25	Iowa	50	1	0	49	116	38	40	52	2	0	0
26	Iron	26	0	0	26	32	5	5	4	0	0	0
27	Jackson	58	0	0	58	130	53	13	117	1	1	0
28	Jefferson	308	1	0	308	720	280	119	516	0	0	0
29	Juneau	125	1	0	124	367	84	39	121	0	0	0
30	Kenosha	701	4	3	694	1,399	506	184	843	15	3	0
31	Kewaunee	58	0	0	58	122	45	11	98	7	0	0
32	La Crosse	574	0	0	574	1,466	379	0	569	0	3	0
33	Lafayette	10	0	0	10	41	4	0	18	0	0	0
34	Langlade	98	0	0	96	261	77	43	103	3	0	0
35	Lincoln	128	0	0	128	266	94	43	168	0	1	0
36	Manitowoc	320	0	0	311	1,029	273	0	491	0	0	0

1995 DA Caseload

Page 2

DA Office Code #	3/20/97 10:28 DA Office	All Fel. Number	Class A Hom. Number	Class B Hom. Number	All other Fel. Number	Misdemeanor Number	Juv. Del. Number	CHIPS Number	Crim. Traf. Number	All TPR Number	Writs of Habeas Corpus Number	Inquests Number
37	Marathon	486	1	1	484	1,816	310	65	655	0	5	0
38	Marquette	174	0	0	174	335	99	52	203	0	0	0
39	Marquette	29	1	1	27	90	38	0	38	0	0	0
40	Milwaukee	6,725	51	50	6,624	18,273	6,195	3,134	8,400	249	59	6
41	Monroe	191	0	4	187	371	121	0	158	0	0	0
42	Oconto	114	0	0	114	179	41	0	113	0	0	0
43	Oneida	186	0	0	186	535	105	0	182	0	1	0
44	Outagamie	447	2	2	443	1,270	454	234	955	63	15	0
45	Ozaukee	162	0	0	162	582	212	0	383	0	0	0
46	Pepin	22	0	0	22	49	13	0	22	0	0	0
47	Pierce	101	0	0	101	220	50	30	77	0	0	0
48	Pok	101	0	0	101	419	157	40	187	1	0	0
49	Portage	251	0	1	250	484	165	64	386	3	0	0
50	Price	53	0	0	53	139	12	0	44	0	0	0
51	Racine	1,178	10	5	1,163	2,962	1,187	418	1,390	12	20	0
52	Richland	61	0	0	61	137	62	21	68	0	0	0
53	Rock	987	5	1	981	2,877	1,112	220	1,058	0	12	0
54	Rusk	48	0	1	47	152	49	16	54	0	1	1
55	Saint Croix	225	0	0	225	448	188	74	246	3	0	0
56	Sauk	224	1	7	216	895	124	101	336	4	0	0
57	Sawyer	150	2	0	148	512	108	25	165	0	0	0
58	Shaw/Men	194	0	0	194	704	183	33	330	0	0	0
59	Sheboygan	446	0	0	446	1,245	455	145	544	5	0	0
60	Taylor	98	0	0	88	106	55	13	68	0	0	1
61	Trempealeau	60	0	0	60	254	37	16	162	0	0	0
62	Vernon	87	0	1	86	170	66	37	81	0	0	0
63	Vilas	74	0	0	74	286	119	0	134	0	0	0
64	Waupaca	347	1	0	346	604	269	0	453	0	3	0
65	Washburn	84	0	0	84	198	56	24	70	6	0	0
66	Washington	250	0	0	250	530	313	154	430	0	3	1
67	Waukesha	607	6	1	600	2,000	829	0	1,785	0	12	0
68	Waupaca	161	1	0	160	587	202	45	289	7	0	0
69	Waushara	49	0	1	48	185	68	0	108	0	0	0
70	Winnebago	419	4	0	415	2,027	881	347	988	0	2	2
71	Wood	135	0	1	134	647	132	99	363	3	0	0
	STATE	23,446	118	113	23,215	63,576	21,032	7,386	31,960	453	164	4

Prosecutorial positions (Full-time equivalents)

	1/1/90	7/1/90	7/1/91	7/1/92	7/1/93	7/1/94	7/1/95	7/1/96	3/28/97	NOTES
ADAMS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
ASHLAND	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
BARRON	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
BAYFIELD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
BROWN	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
BUFFALO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
BURNETT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CALUMET	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
CHIPPEWA	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	
CLARK	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
COLUMBIA	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
CRAWFORD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
DANE	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	2 FTE pending, will know by 4
DODGE	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
DOOR	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
DOUGLAS	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
DUNN	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
EAU CLAIRE	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
FLORENCE	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	
FOND DU LAC	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	
FOREST	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	
GRANT	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
GREEN	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
GREEN LAKE	0.75	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
IOWA	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
IRON	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
JACKSON	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
JEFFERSON	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	
JUNEAU	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
KENOSHA	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	1 FTE pending, will know by 4
KEWAUNEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
LA CROSSE	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
LAFAYETTE	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
LANGLADE	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
LINCOLN	1.50	1.70	1.70	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
MANITOWOC	3.60	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
MARATHON	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
MARINETTE	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
MARQUETTE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
MILWAUKEE	82.00	86.00	86.00	92.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	97.00	99.00	1 FTE pending, will know by 4

Prosecutorial positions (Full-time equivalents)

Page 2

	1/1/90	7/1/90	7/1/91	7/1/92	7/1/93	7/1/94	7/1/95	7/1/96	3/28/97	NOTES
PRICE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
PACIFIC	12.00	13.50	14.50	14.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	
RICHMOND	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	
ROCK	10.00	10.00	10.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	
RUSK	0.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
SAINT CROIX	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
SAUK	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
SAWYER	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
SHAW/MEN	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
SHEBOYGAN	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
TAYLOR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
TREMPEALEA	1.80	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	
VERNON	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	
VILAS	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
WALWORTH	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
WASHBURN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
WASHINGTON	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
WAUKESHA	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	
WAUPACA	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
WAUSHARA	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
WINNEBAGO	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
WOOD	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
State	332.05	338.49	339.99	354.50	361.00	361.00	361.00	364.50	366.00	



WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

P.O. Box 7882 • Madison, WI 53707-7882

March 20, 1997

Secretary Joseph Loean
Department of Health and Family Services
1 West Wilson, Room 650
Interdepartmental

Dear Secretary Loean:

We are writing in regard to proposed changes in the administration of the Wisconsin Against Drug Environments (WADE) program. Neighborhood organizations in our districts are very concerned that your department intends to put less emphasis on the types of strategies that they believe have been most effective in fighting drugs.

As you know, the Bureau of Community and Family Development held a meeting in Milwaukee on February 13 to discuss the use of the Substance Abuse and Prevention Block Grant funds. The background paper that your agency distributed for that meeting accurately states that the funds from the Neighborhood Drug Use and Violence Prevention Project "have been used to decrease the amount of drugs/alcohol abuse and/or related activities in Milwaukee communities by increasing the capacity of neighborhood groups and organizations to engage in anti-drug activities."

Much of WADE's neighborhood-based strategy has involved neighborhood organizing and the development of grassroots organizations that have the ability to develop and implement creative strategies for combating drug abuse and drug dealing in their neighborhoods. This type of grassroots effort has had a positive impact on neighborhoods in our districts - both in fighting substance abuse and in promoting the sort of neighborhood cohesiveness and pride that are critical to the success of a wide variety of anti-crime and anti-violence initiatives.

People attending the February 13 meeting came away with the impression that that the next RFP process will put considerably less emphasis on neighborhood organizing and empowerment and much more emphasis on economic development and job creation. We question the appropriateness of such changes for a couple of reasons.

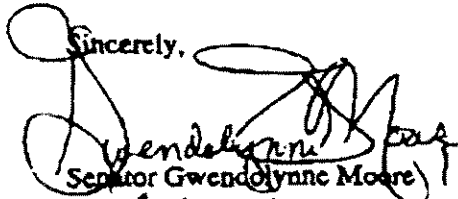
First, the state statutes do not seem to authorize such a change. Section 46.715 of the Wisconsin Statutes states that the funds in question shall be used: "to limit violence and abuse of controlled substances in neighborhoods, including funding for the creation of Wisconsin against drug environment centers and for the use of neighborhood

organizers, culturally representative alcohol and other drug abuse trainers, community speakers and persons to monitor certain court actions". Although economic development and job skills training are indirectly related to reducing substance abuse and preventing violence, we do not believe that those types of indirect strategies are consistent with the legislative intent.

Of course, there can be little question about the importance of economic development and job creation in our districts. But it should be remembered that there are many other programs addressing those issues and very few resources that can be used to empower our neighborhoods to fight substance abuse and prevent violence. If the W-2 program does not contain enough funding for job creation and job skills training in Milwaukee, then we should work together to address that issue in the budget bill, rather than siphoning off funds that ought to be used to fight drug use.

In conclusion, we would have to see the dilution of initiatives that have been very effective in empowering neighborhoods to prevent violence and combat drug abuse.

Sincerely,


Senator Gwendolynne Moore


Senator Brian Burke


Representative Antonio Riley


Representative Tim Carpenter


Representative Sheldon Wasserman

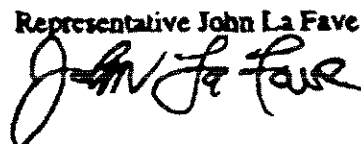

Representative David Cullen


Representative Peter Bock


Representative Walter Kunicki


Representative Leon Young


Representative Barbara Notastein


Representative John La Fave

cc: Susan Dreyfus, Claude Gilmor, Louis Oppor

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	# of pages
To	Paul Bloyd	From	SOC
Co./Dept.		Co.	
Phone #		Phone #	672-8090
Fax #	344-7071	Fax #	672-8358

**COALITION TO KEEP W.A.D.E. ALIVE
(WISCONSIN AGAINST DRUG ENVIRONMENTS)**

"WADE STILL WORKS FOR MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS"

W.A.D.E.: A Proven Central City Anti-Drug Program Again Under Threat

Streamlined, low-budget, de-centralized community-building work in Milwaukee's central city neighborhoods is again under serious threat of being dismantled on June 30, 1997. That work is "W.A.D.E."--Wisconsin Against Drug Environments," newly administered at the State level by the Department of Families and Children(DFC) and administered locally through the Social Development Commission(SDC). A broad range of critical anti-drug activities, designed to create "healthy neighborhoods" as the first line of defense against drugs, depend on the network support of 16 delegated neighborhood agencies and their organizers. Without a doubt, the successful activities of this network will continue beyond June 30th only if the program is maintained with the present organizing emphasis and with SDC as its fiscal agent.

W.A.D.E. IN MILWAUKEE

- * Campaigns to close down drug houses.
- * Identifies and reports sub-standard neighborhood housing which attracts drug dealers.
- * Provides youth recreation activities as an alternative to the streets.
- * Develops "Hang Tough" teen anti-drug social groups.
- * Identifies liquor establishments that violate local ordinances and serve as gathering places for a range of illegal activities.
- * Works with the Milwaukee Police Department in organizing block watches.
- * Partners with all central city neighborhood strategic planning agencies and activities. "

WADE IS THREATENED

DFC) appears to be paving the way to break up the structures, relationships and effective community work that been built over the past 7 years, and by preparing to skirt the legislative intent of the WADE program for Milwaukee.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN

Calls, letters, and visits by neighborhood residents and by interested elected officials at all levels, which communicate to DFC TO "KEEP WHAT'S WORKING IN PLACE. MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS NEED IT MORE THAN EVER."

For further information: Contact your local WADE delegate agency in central city Milwaukee.

FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE!

Governor Thompson's proposed state budget continues the institutional bias and does little to Keep the Community Promise. He proposes a \$132 million increase for nursing homes, but only \$5 million for COP, and he shortchanges the programs listed below.

The \$132 million increase is bigger than the entire annual \$119 million budget for COP and COP Waiver! This is in spite of the fact that the number of people in nursing homes funded by Title 19 is expected to decrease. \$132 million would allow 13,000 more people to be served by COP/COP Waiver! And there are 8900 people on COP waiting lists statewide.

WE HAVE TO LET THE LEGISLATURE KNOW: SHOW SOME FAIRNESS! FUND THE COMMUNITY PROMISE! BALANCE THE LONG-TERM SUPPORT BUDGET!

1. **Community Options Program** Governor's proposal: 400 slots a year. **Fairness Amendment:** Eliminate the 8900 person statewide COP waiting list and restore the transfer of leftover nursing home funds
2. **Community Aids** Governor's proposal: \$7.3 million cut to the basic county allocation. **Fairness Amendment:** Restore the cuts to Community Aids.
3. **Medical Assistance (Title 19) Co-Payments** Governor's proposal: Increase all co-pays to federal allowable maximums. **Fairness Amendment:** No new co-payments or increases.
4. **Specialized Transportation** Governor's proposal: \$600,000 increase for elders and people with disabilities, \$12 million to the Brewers to move a highway. **Fairness Amendment:** \$16 million increase to specialized transportation.
5. **Independent Living Centers** Governor's proposal: No increase. **Fairness Amendment:** \$200,000 increase each year.
6. **Non-Institutional Medical Assistance Providers (such as Home Health Agencies)** Governor's proposal: 1% increase. **Fairness Amendment:** 3% increases.
7. **Nursing Home Bed Banking** Governor's proposal: Allow nursing homes to "bank" (temporarily delicense) beds in order to obtain a higher reimbursement under MA. **Fairness Amendment:** Provide CIP slots to counties for "banked beds" to relocate nursing home residents to the community.

8. **SSI and AFDC** Governor's proposal: Eliminate the AFDC payments to 1500 families headed by a parent with a disability on SSI, and replace them with a \$77 per child monthly payment to the parent - this represents a 65% loss of income to an average family. **Fairness amendment:** State supplement equal to amount family received from AFDC or kinship care level of \$215 per child per month.

9. **Long-Term Care Redesign and behavioral Health Pilot Programs** Governor's proposal: Zero funding. **Fairness amendment:** Fund the pilots as recommended by the Department of Health and Family Services

10. **Elder Rights Package** Governor's proposal: Zero increases to Benefit Specialist, elder abuse or Ombudsman programs. **Fairness Amendment:** Expand all these programs including funds for the Volunteer Ombudsman program.

11. **Family Support and Birth to Three** Governor's proposal: Zero increases. **Fairness amendment:** Family Support: \$4 million to eliminate the 1822-family waiting list. Birth to Three: Fund the reestimate as proposed by DHFS.

12. **CIP 1B Rate** Governor's proposal: No rate increase. **Fairness amendment:** 3% inflationary rate increase to help adults get out of nursing homes and live on their own.

13. **Right to Refuse Treatment** Governor's proposal: Restrict the rights of competent adults who refuse certain treatment while committed to psychiatric facilities, and authorize the creation of non-treatment facilities. **Fairness amendment:** Take this policy issue out of the state budget.

14. **Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Program (HIRSP)** Governor's proposal: Transfer HIRSP from the Insurance Commissioner's office to the Medical Assistance program at DHFS. **Fairness amendment:** Take this policy issue out of the state budget.

er MPS teacher gets 4 years for having sex with student

M I L W A U K E E JOURNAL SENTINEL

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997 — FINAL EDITION

Nursing homes pressed Thompson

Before he recommended
increase, administrators
mentioned donations

By DAVE UMHOEFER
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Old friends and political supporters of Gov. Tommy Thompson in the nursing home business leaned hard on their longtime ally before he proposed a 9.6% two-year rate increase to help cover nursing home costs, records show.

Several dozen bluntly written letters — several from loyal campaign contributors mentioning their past support — poured into the governor's office in December and January before he made the proposal in February. They warned that nursing home residents and staff would suffer if Thompson proposed a no-increase budget for the homes.

In addition, Thompson was made aware that a trade group of for-profit nursing homes was taking steps toward a possible lawsuit against the state over rates — a club some frustrated facility owners are still holding out.

"Please do not turn your back on us, Tommy," urged one Thompson letter-writer, Lawrence J. Kutz, owner of Villa Maria Health Care Center in Hurley. Kutz attached a letter from his accountant, who counseled Kutz that "Governor Thompson needs to hear from owners such as yourself who have supported (him) throughout the years."

Like other letter writers, Kutz apparently is a member of Thompson's Governor's Club, which gives special access to donors who contribute \$500 a year to Thompson. Kutz, who could not be reached for comment, has donated \$2,500 to Thompson since 1989, campaign records show.

Another letter writer, James M. Sharpe, president of Falls Nursing Home in Oconto Falls, told Thompson to ignore attempts by state officials to "destroy this industry."

Please see HOMES page 9

Homes/Some operators letters to Thompson mentioned contributions

From page 1

"I have been a loyal supporter of yours way back to the days when Dick Matly was still in office prior to your first election," said Sharpe, who's given \$2,250 to Thompson's gubernatorial campaign. "You always were an advocate for the elderly nursing homes and I don't think that has changed."

Dozens of employees of a Park Falls home owned by Thompson's biggest industry donor, Melvin Lynn Jr., papared the governor with notes protesting "budget cut measures" under consideration, according to letters on file with Thompson.

Non-donors also made clear the political impact of Thompson's decision. Edward Brady, administrator at San Luis Medical and Rehabilitation Center in Green Bay, wrote to Thompson that "these proposals effect the people that have supported you (italics are Brady's) as you have endeavored to keep a balance" on demands for state funding.

Bias Alleged

The rates in question are for the approximately two-thirds of nursing home patients who get government subsidized care. Nursing homes set their own rates for the remaining third, who pay privately.

Advocates for the elderly and people with disabilities have criticized Thompson's budget plan for maintaining an "institutional bias" toward nursing homes when 9,000 people are on waiting lists for Community Options Program services. The program provides home-based long-term care.

The governor's two-year proposal contained much larger Medicaid reimbursement increases for the nursing home industry than for inpatient hospitals (4.6%) and for home health, dentists, chiropractors and other non-institutional providers (2%). Home care providers have received one rate increase in 15 years, according to Russell King, president of Wisconsin Home-care Organization.

The Legislature has not acted on Thompson's budget proposal. Thompson spokesman Kevin Keane said the letters from in-

The Legislature's Joint Finance Committee will hold a public hearing today in Milwaukee on Gov. Thompson's budget proposal. The hearing at the United Community Center gymnasium, 1028 S. 9th St., is set for 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

dusty supporters carried no special weight with the governor. "The governor listens to good arguments on both sides and he knows people on both sides," Keane said of the industry and elderly advocates. "The governor has always provided as many (Community Options) slots as he could afford."

Thompson did propose serving 800 more people in the community in the next two years, cutting by two-thirds a Department of Health and Family Services recommendation for 2,471 more.

Health and Family Services Secretary Joseph Leean said he was unaware of the nursing home letter campaign. He said it was ridiculous for homes to consider suggesting a zero rate increase for nursing facilities.

Nursing home rate increases are driven largely by a federal requirement that states cover costs of "efficiently and economically operated" homes. Thompson went a "bit beyond" that, also considering the state's total budget and "what's fair to the industry," said Jeff Geisler, a state budget analyst who briefed the governor. In-patient hospitals are also covered by the federal requirement.

Leean said the federal requirement created an unfair "entitlement" for nursing homes, which he said often provided more expensive care than care in a home setting. Wisconsin officials are lobbying Congress to repeal the requirement.

"The nursing home industry is a valid industry but the entitlement creates an unfairness," said Leean, whose agency will soon propose a redesign of how long-term care money is distributed.

Despite the rate increase, nursing home officials remain dissatisfied with Thompson's budget. Rate increases vary widely by nursing home, based on a complex formula, and some owners are fed up with the state's mathematics.

The Wisconsin Health Care Association, the group of for-profit homes, paid for a study in December of a possible lawsuit on rates. The group, which feared a small rate increase, took no action on the idea after Thompson unveiled his budget. But some of its key members, including a staunch Thompson backer, say it's still a possibility.

"This has been going on so long we almost got used to the abuse," said Thomas Schanke, president of Oakridge Gardens nursing center in Menasha. Schanke said his home and many others have not been fairly reimbursed for costs.

A member of Thompson's Governor's Club who has given

Thompson his opinion at club events, Schanke said he's prepared to withdraw his future backing if the governor doesn't change the budget. "Absolutely we would look at a (rate) challenge," he said.

Tom Moore, executive director of the association, downplayed such talk but wouldn't rule out a suit, as did John Sauer, head of Wisconsin Homes and Services for the Aging, an alliance of non-profit homes.

Leean said he doubted the state would land in court, calling the nursing home increase adequate. "Most nursing homes are not in danger of going into receivership," he said.

Testimony Before the Joint Committee on Finance

By

Carrie Ziltz, Student, UW-Milwaukee

April 8, 1997

In Support of Funding for Academic Advising in the State Budget

Chairman Burke, Chairman Jensen, and members of the committee, thank you for letting me address you today on the 1997-99 Biennial Budget. I would like to speak about the importance of improving the academic advising services on UW System campuses.

Academic advising has been an issue of concern for many students in the UW System. Students have informed their campus administrators and the Board of Regents that improved services would help students attain their degrees in a shorter period of time.

In the *Study of the UW System in the 21st Century*, conducted by the Board of Regents, they found that academic advising services were in much need of improvement. Each campus was asked to evaluate its program and submit a proposal to improve the services. These proposals were then reviewed and submitted in the UW System budget request last fall. The \$4 million initiative would strengthen the quality of academic advising and help support students' education and career goals.

Each campus is unique in the problems they have encountered. Some campuses need increased personnel to advise students. Other campuses need improved training of their faculty advisors, or increased technology to better update the changes that occur within departments or programs. Each campus may be unique, but they have all outlined specific improvements and designs for implementing changes.

In February, the Board of Regents delayed implementation of the Extra Credit Tax, a surcharge designed to keep students from taking excess credits, because they felt that improvements in advising would eliminate the problem. Without increased funding for these programs, however, improvements cannot be made, and problems will continue. As campuses start to develop four-year degree contracts with students, and increase distance education courses, quality advising will ensure that these new proposals are successful.

Improvements in academic advising will help not only students in the UW System but will also save Wisconsin citizens money in the long run. As students graduate faster, the expense of a degree will reduce for themselves, the university and the state as well. **I urge you to look at the UW System's request and fund the academic advising initiative.**

Thank you.

WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

Affiliated with the National Education Association

**JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY
ASSEMBLY BILL 100/SENATE BILL 77
GOVERNOR THOMPSON 1997-99 BIENNIAL BUDGET PROPOSAL
BY:
STAN JOHNSON, WEAC VICE PRESIDENT
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997**

MY NAME IS STAN JOHNSON. I AM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK CO-CHAIRS BURKE AND JENSEN AND MEMBERS OF THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR PROVIDING THIS OPPORTUNITY TODAY TO TESTIFY ON CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET BILL SB 77/AB 100. I APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL AND THE WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.

THERE ARE MANY EDUCATION-RELATED ISSUES THAT THE WISCONSIN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION COUNCIL AND THE WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS WILL ADDRESS IN THE COMING WEEKS AS THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE LEGISLATURE EXAMINE THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET PROPOSAL. TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO FOCUS ON ONE VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE.

CHARTER SCHOOLS PROVIDE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WEAC/WFT BELIEVE THAT PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE FULL PARTNERS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS IN WISCONSIN. SB 77/AB 100 CONTAIN PROVISIONS THAT ATTEMPT TO

BREAK DOWN THIS PARTNERSHIP.

CURRENTLY, CHARTER SCHOOLS CAN BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH A PETITION PROCESS OR SCHOOL BOARD INITIATIVE. SB 77/AB 100 REPEALS THE PROVISION THAT REQUIRES THOSE PETITIONING TO ESTABLISH A CHARTER SCHOOL TO OBTAIN THE SIGNATURES OF AT LEAST 10% OF THE TEACHERS EMPLOYED BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OR AT LEAST 50% OF THE TEACHERS EMPLOYED AT ONE SCHOOL IN THE DISTRICT. THIS CUTS PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OUT OF THE PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHING CHARTER SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO SACRIFICE THEIR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHARTER SCHOOL. FOR THIS REASON, WEAC/WFT URGE THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE TO REPEAL PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER LAW THAT PROHIBIT CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE FROM BEING INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE DISTRICT. ANOTHER OBSTACLE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN CHARTER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IS THE LANGUAGE THAT MAKES CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE A PROHIBITED SUBJECT OF BARGAINING. THIS LANGUAGE PREVENTS COOPERATION BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN THE CREATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS IN MILWAUKEE.

WEAC/WFT SUPPORT PROVISIONS IN THE CURRENT LAW THAT INSURE A REVIEW OF CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACTS AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AS AN

IMPORTANT MEASURE OF ACCOUNTABILITY. THIS IS A VERY MINIMAL LEVEL OF ACCOUNTABILITY, AND WE URGE THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE AND LEGISLATURE TO DELETE THE GOVERNOR'S REPEAL OF THIS MEASURE OF ACCOUNTABILITY.

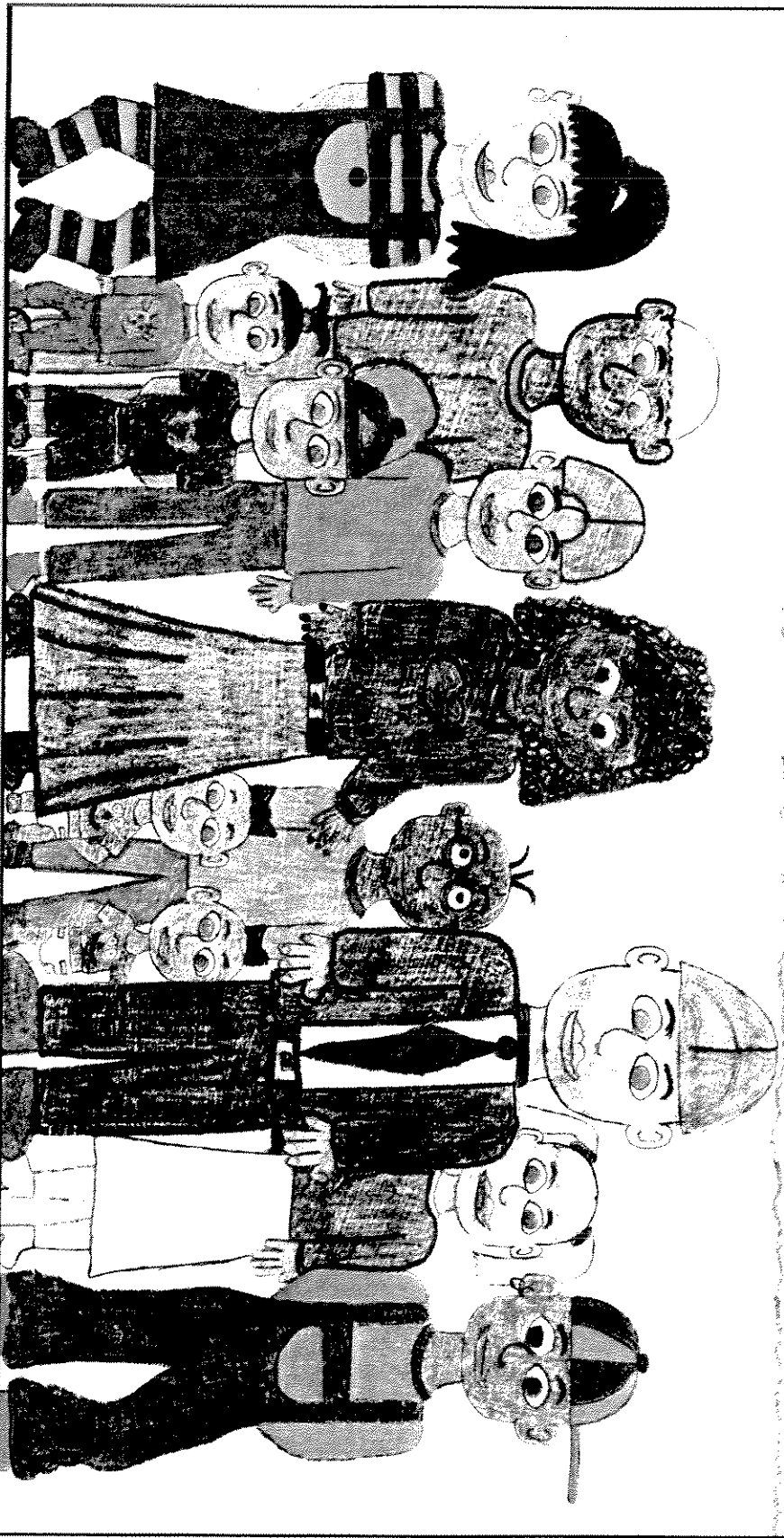
WEAC/WFT ARE OPPOSED TO AUTHORIZING THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE AND THE MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE DISTRICT BOARD TO OPERATE, OR CONTRACT WITH A GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL TO OPERATE, A CHARTER SCHOOL. THAT AUTHORITY SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO LOCAL TAXPAYERS FOR SPENDING ON K-12 SCHOOL PROGRAMS. A PERIODIC REVIEW OF CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACTS ENSURES THAT TAXPAYERS ARE GETTING THEIR MONEY'S WORTH. UNDER CURRENT LAW, LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT CHARTER SCHOOLS ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE IN THREE MAJOR AREAS: STUDENT PERFORMANCE, FISCAL MANAGEMENT AND ADHERENCE TO THEIR CONTRACT AND THE CHARTER SCHOOL LAW. THE CHARTER SCHOOL CONTRACT MUST CLEARLY STATE THE SCHOOL'S CURRICULAR GOALS, METHODOLOGY, AND MEANS OF ASSESSING STUDENT PERFORMANCE. THE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD IS THE APPROPRIATE ENTITY TO EVALUATE THESE CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

FINALLY, THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE SHOULD REMOVE ALL OF THE CHARTER SCHOOL PROVISIONS FROM THE BUDGET AND REFER THEM AS SEPARATE BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEES. THE PRACTICE OF REMOVING ALL NON-FISCAL POLICY WAS ESTABLISHED IN PREVIOUS BUDGET CYCLES AND SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

AGAIN, THANK YOU CO-CHAIRS BURKE AND JENSEN AND THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK BEFORE YOU TODAY.

SMOKING... It Hurts Us All.

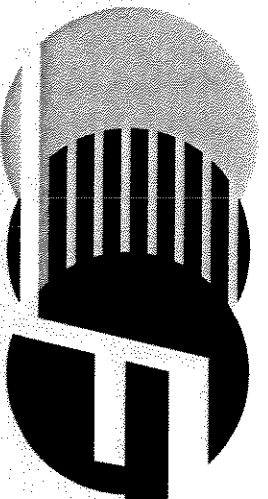


Stephanie Janssen

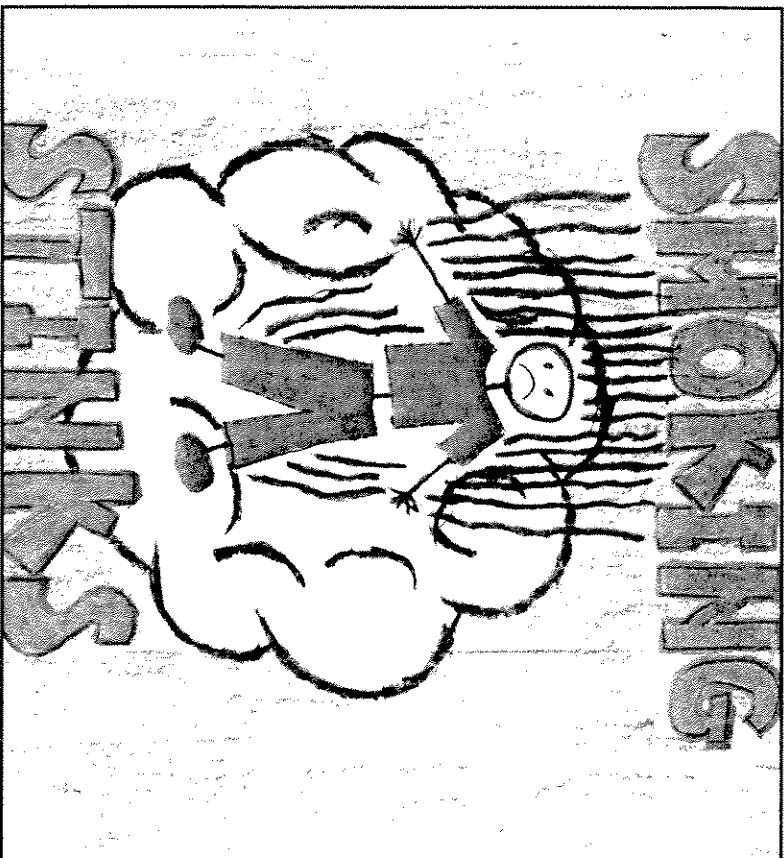
Grade 6

Country Dale

City of Franklin



1997



Mark Magyar

Grade 10

Franklin High School



Health Department

Dear Franklin Resident,

Happy New Year from your Franklin elected officials and city employees. We are looking forward to serving you in 1997.

The Franklin Health Department's mission is to promote health and to prevent disease. We know that tobacco use is the single largest cause of preventable death today. Last spring Franklin school students shared their ideas about tobacco use in our WHO'S KIDDING WHO??? art contest. This calendar, SMOKING...It Hurts Us All, reflects their collective wisdom. Jourdan Laik, in February, reminds us of health consequences. Laura Fischer, in June, warns us that children smoke and children have easy access to cigarettes. Courtney Dix, in October, teaches us about the importance of clean indoor air. Their messages are vitally important.

This calendar is also designed to highlight important dates for city residents. In January you are alerted that Christmas Tree pick-up begins on Monday, the 13th. The Franklin Police Department hopes that you can attend their Tuesday, August 5th National Night Out Against Crime activities at City Hall. The Health Department offers immunizations and blood pressure screening each month. A telephone directory for each city department is also included on the back cover. We are prepared to serve you.

Funds for this tobacco free Wisconsin calendar came from the Wisconsin Division of Health and Project ASSIST (American Stop Smoking Intervention Study).

1997. It's going to be a great year!

Frederick F. Klimetz
Frederick F. Klimetz
Mayor

James C. Payne
James C. Payne
Business Administrator

William M. Wuchnerer
William M. Wuchnerer
Health Service Administrator

Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems
8540 South Pennsylvania Avenue
Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154
(414) 762-8946

JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE
BUDGET BILL HEARING ON AB-100 AND 5B-77
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1997

Board of Directors

A. Vernon Jensen
Attorney at Law
1601 S. Sunnycrest Dr.
New Berlin, WI 53151

Gordon MacDowell,
Secretary
8717 St. Claire St.
Racine, WI 53402

Arden C. Degner,
Treasurer
8540 S. Penna. Ave.
Oak Creek, WI 53154

Mr. Chairperson and Members of the Joint Finance Committee, I am Vern Jensen, a retired attorney from New Berlin. I am appearing for a Wisconsin Coalition Against Legalized Gambling to oppose the provision, in the Budget Bill, that provides for over a million-dollar appropriation to buy vending machines for selling lottery tickets. It will encourage children to spend their lunch money and allowances to buy lottery tickets, due to the lack of proper supervision for the sale and distribution of lottery tickets.

When gambling was legalized, a decade ago, provision was made to safeguard against the sale of lottery tickets to minors. Now this provision appropriates tax money for vending machines that will make it easier for minors to buy lottery tickets. This provision, therefore, will constitute an expansion of gambling that was prohibited by a constitutional amendment passed by our people a few years ago. Instead of spending public funds to encourage the sale of lottery tickets, you should be passing AJR-18 that would eventually end gambling in our State and would stop the harmful effects of this activity. Please remove this provision from the Budget Bill. If considered, it should be introduced as a separate bill so you can have hearings and public input. Then it can be properly considered by the legislature.

This gambling provision, like a myriad of other policy matters that are in this budget, should never have been included in the Budget Bill. This form of "legislation by budget" is not proper in a democratic society. It is

usurping, by the executive branch, legislative power that belongs to the legislature. Under our constitutional provisions for the "separation of powers," law-making power and legislative authority was placed in the legislative branch of government, not in the executive branch, to prevent an authoritarian government from developing as it did in Europe and elsewhere, where people were persecuted and suffered under tyrannical dictatorships. The legislature is to determine government policy and enact legislation; then send it to the governor for his approval, not the governor deciding what policy matters to consider and then sending it to the legislature for their approval, often as a hodgepodge of hundreds of policy matters, in a budget bill, that haven't been properly considered.

As a tribute to our sesquicentennial observance, in the coming year, let's return the law-making and legislative authority to the legislature, where our forefathers intended it to be and where it belongs. Let's stop this "legislation by budget" before it results in a political dictatorship.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Vernon Jensen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

A. Vernon Jensen

P.S. Our courts have indicated that "legislation by budget" is not a proper way to enact laws.

Extended Remarks of Hon. Newt Gingrich, including editorials from Marietta (GA) Daily Journal, Feb. 9, 1993 and Augusta (GA) Herald, Mar. 5, 1993.

SPORTS WAGERING — A BAD BET

Today is August 2. That's significant because today is the day the clock runs out for sports betting in New Jersey. The legislature would have to have approved the bill by a simple majority in both houses to get it on the ballot in November.

Despite intense pressure, and much money from powerful pro-casino interests, the New Jersey legislature has said: enough. New Jersey has enough state-sponsored and state-sanctioned gambling.

It wasn't that long ago that Atlantic City was to be relieved of its poverty, inadequate housing, and lack of job opportunities by the newly approved casino industry. Over the years since that initial foray into gambling, the industry has come back to the state again and again with new proposals. The arguments are always the same. "We need more money." "The state needs more money." "This new plan will generate more money." "Therefore, we need more gambling."

The most recent proposal surfaced when the recession began to have a noticeable impact upon Casino revenues. The solution, some would say, was simple — let people bet on sporting events. The New Jersey Council of Churches, along with others (including the NFL, NBA and Major League Baseball) vigorously opposed using legalized sports betting as a substitute for the kind of long term revenue and budgeting strategies New Jersey needs. Sports betting is a particularly insidious idea because of its inevitable impact upon young people. Like it or not, our playing fields have become a training ground for our youth's moral experience and decision making; lessons are learned about what it means to be human. The attempt to legalize sports betting comes at a time when families are desperately struggling to build a genuine moral platform for themselves and their children.

It is heartening to know that our voices have really been heard — enough is enough!

By Joan Diefenbach
Director of IMPACT and Public Witness

ENOUGH
IS
ENOUGH



IOWANS PAY MILLIONS IN HIDDEN COSTS FROM GAMBLING

Family Break-ups

Mothers and Children on AFDC

Costs to Justice System
(police, courts, imprisonment, etc.)

Skyrocketing Costs for Problem Gambling
Treatment

Embezzlement

Business Losses Due to Increased
Job Absenteeism and
Declining Productivity

"For every \$1.00 that legalized gambling contributes in taxes, the taxpayers really pay \$3.00 to \$7.00 more for gambling costs."

Professor John Kindt
Economist, University of Illinois

Increased gambling activities which are promoted as sociologically "acceptable" and which are made "accessible" to larger numbers of people will definitely increase the numbers of pathological gamblers. A conservative estimate would be a 25% projected increase in pathological gamblers resulting in a \$375 million increase in socio-economic costs which must be addressed and absorbed primarily by the taxpayers, but also by businesses, charities, social-welfare organizations and government units.

Northern Illinois Conference The United Methodist Reporter

Send P.O. Form 3579 to P.O. Box 440275, Dallas, TX 75244-0275

FEBRUARY 14, 1994

Gambling called teen-age vice of 90's decade

By Bishop R. Sheldon Duecker

Gambling is being called by some the "teen-age vice of the 90s." This quotation leaped out at me from a magazine article because it was totally unexpected.

I'm not around teen-agers much anymore. Our children are from the leading edge of the baby-boomers generation and our contacts with our two teen-age granddaughters have never revealed this problem.

The record shows that more than seven million juveniles are gambling for money, with or without adult awareness or approval. More than one million of

these youth are having serious gambling-related problems.

Those numbers become more of a concern when we compare them to adults. The prevalence of compulsive/pathological gambling among juveniles — 4.6 percent — appears to be more than three times that reported for adults. A study in Minnesota shows that 6 percent of all youths between 15 and 18 are problem gamblers.

One counselor told me, "We will see a huge influx of addicted teen-age gamblers if video slots are legalized."

The gambling devices known as video

slots are particularly attractive to teen-agers who have grown up on video games. Experienced counselors report they are particularly addictive form of gambling.

The message teen-agers have been receiving from our culture is that gambling is not a vice, but a normal form of entertainment.

A "Time" magazine article cites that fact, along with others, for the surge of gambling fever among teen-agers. The promotion of lotteries by state governments, the marketing efforts of casinos, and the example of parents and other

adults also contribute to this problem.

I have only recently become aware of the extent of this problem. Like most people, I have sat quietly while the legislators and local community councils have approved gambling for economic reasons.

If we care at all about the quality of life in our state and in our local communities, we will become informed on this issue and say, "Enough is enough!"

For the sake of the future quality of life, won't you join me in becoming acquainted with this glamorously disguised evil and speak out against it?

THE REALLY BIG LIE

"Sure, I'm going to buy a lottery ticket. After all, it goes to help education in the State!"

You just read it. Read it out loud to yourself. Now, you've just heard it...THE REALLY BIG LIE.

The citizens of Illinois were duped into believing a lie and bought into "lottery" as a way to save education from fiscal disaster. Tell you what...pick up the tele-

phone and call one of the superintendents in a local school system. Ask that superintendent how much public "education" has benefited by the constant reminders and promises of the "lottery."

Find out what political deals have been dealt to the public about education and the lottery...then, ask the same questions about the new promises of "video slot machines" which can be placed in all kinds of businesses throughout our communities. You decide who tells the truth. tmh

“There may already be as many as 9.3 million adults and 1.3 million teenagers with some form of problem gambling behavior in the United States,” says a 1994 report, “Legalized Gambling as a Strategy for Economic Development.” The report is based on a study directed by Robert Goodman, a faculty member at the University of Massachusetts and Hampshire College, both in Amherst, MA.

A SLUM BY THE SEA—Atlantic City was the first community outside Nevada to try tying its economic health to casino hotels. In 1976, when New Jersey voters agreed to make their state the second in the nation to legalize casino gambling, the casino promoters promised a financial payoff that would return the impoverished city to its former status as a glamorous seaside resort.

But according to a “Twentieth Century Fund Report on Atlantic City” published by Harvard University Press in 1983, “the casinos are enormously profitable—but for whom? The city has paid a huge toll in human and economic hardship. There are 30,000 new jobs, but little spillover into non-casino employment. Crime rates have skyrocketed. Housing has been priced beyond the reach of minority groups and the elderly.”

In Atlantic City today a string of a dozen gaudy casino hotels line the boardwalk along the city’s eastern edge and overlook a marina in its northwest corner. Dilapidated housing, rubble-choked vacant lots and boarded up storefronts fill the rest of the decaying city.

The newest scheme of the casino industry to promote the “revitalization of Atlantic City” makes no fundamental changes. Instead, the plan calls for a modern Potemkin Village to be constructed as a screen that would keep visitors from seeing the urban blight.

Most casino customers enter the city by car or bus from the Atlantic City Expressway, requiring them to pass a dozen depressing blocks before they reach the casinos. The city’s current campaign calls for construction of a \$250 million convention center and an adjoining 600-room hotel at the expressway terminus.

Stretching from there to the boardwalk would be a three-block-wide “Gateway Corridor”—a “safe and attractive passageway . . . lined with trees, parks, shops, entertainment venues and eateries.” As much as \$500 million would be spent to keep visitors from seeing the appalling conditions that the casinos haven’t changed.

In the South and Midwest, the phrase “riverboat gambling” evokes the nostalgic image of the grand old wood-hulled craft whose calliopes produced sprightly tunes as their paddlewheels churned the water. Unfortunately, that image isn’t the reality in most of today’s “riverboat” locations. “All it has to do is float,” says Chuck Patten, deputy director of the Mississippi Gaming Commission.

In many locations casino owners drive pilings into the riverbed, permanently moor one or more heavy barges and construct elaborate casinos atop the barges.

In Mississippi, only one casino location has been an unqualified success. It is in Tunica County, once the nation’s poorest, in the state’s far northwestern corner. Tunica’s casinos are thriving because they are less than an hour’s drive from Memphis, the most populous city in the mid-South.

The growth of Indian-owned casinos has surpassed the

“riverboat” boom. By far the largest of them—indeed, the largest casino on the North American continent and one of the largest in the world—is Foxwoods, a sprawling complex on the Mashantucket Pequot tribal lands, near the small town of Ledyard in rural east-central Connecticut.

Foxwoods includes hotels, swimming pools, a shopping concourse, a “museum-quality art collection,” a helicopter landing pad and a pair of casinos offering blackjack, roulette, baccarat, high-stakes bingo, poker, keno, craps, off-track horse race betting and 3,900 slot machines.

The Pequot tribe won’t say much about Foxwoods’ financing, but industry observers estimate that its annual gross revenues are at least \$1 billion, including \$850 million from the casinos and \$150 million from hotels, restaurants and shops. After Foxwoods pays its expenses and makes a mandatory contribution to the state of about \$150 million, its net profit is believed to be in excess of \$400 million.

The reservation-based casino operators have their own Washington-based trade association, the National Indian Gaming Association, to which the Mashantucket Pequots have added their own Washington “government relations” office. The tribe understands the importance of political giving. In 1994, it contributed \$215,000 to the Democrats. Then, after the Republicans won control of both houses of Congress, it gave \$100,000 to the G.O.P.

The industry’s leading non-Indian-gambling companies, which operate casino-hotels in Las Vegas and elsewhere, have formed the American Gaming Association, a Washington-based trade association with a \$4 million annual budget and a well-connected Nevadan, former Republican National Committee Chairman Frank Fahrenkopf Jr., as its president.

The gambling industry’s expanded lobbying effort is driven by requirements and restrictions the federal government has sought to impose on the industry. To eliminate opportunities for high-rollers to avoid paying the federal income tax on big winnings, the industry has grudgingly assented to the government’s demand that casino transactions involving more than \$10,000 in cash be reported to the Treasury Department.

THE PERFECT GIFT

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Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

8540 So. Pennsylvania Ave.
Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154
Phone (414) 762-8946

A Witness Against Gambling-by Dennis McCann
(Milw. Journal, June 5, 1992)

"Unsolicited, Mr. [William E.] Jahoda wrote '...As the former boss for one of the Chicago outfits biggest and most lucrative illegal gambling operations, I both applaud and endorse your position [opposing casinos]...'"

"In brief, I was 'mobbed up' from 1975 to 1989. During that period I established and supervised countless large-scale bookmaking locations [and] I was also the Chicago underworld's partner/manager in a long-running scam of rigged casino games..."

"Criminal investigators for the IRS estimate that I've handled at least a quarter of a billion dollars in action for the mob. The actual figure might in fact be twice that amount."

"During my criminal career there always existed one solid constant-any new form or expansion of legal gambling always increased our client base. Simply put, the political dupes or stooges who approved Las Vegas nights, off-track betting, lotteries, etc., became our unwitting and (at least to my knowledge) unpaid front-men and silent partners."

"Of most benefit to us in the illegal gambling underworld were

- a. agency marketing and media advertising blitzes promoting gambling covly. as urgent opportunity or healthy entertainment, and
- b. the resultant desensitization within the community from the reality that most forms of gambling, whether ruled by the state, a corporation or the mob, are by their very nature an actual and potentially dangerous vice."

Jahoda said...casinos [attract] "every...guy between Cicero...and Sicily...[with] greedy ambitions."

"And converging from six continents will next be every pimp, burglar, grifter, car thief, booster, arsonist, counterfeiter, whore, dope dealer, con man, hijacker, extortionist and worse making an equally perverse pilgrimage toward those those same beguiling neon beacons."

"Legalized gambling in its many disguises is the fastest-growing and most highly promoted con game in this country."

"The reason is a simple one:

All organized gambling, legal and illegal, is a zero-sum game, intentionally designed so that, over time, the player ends up with the zero and the house ends up with the sum."

"It was always so, and so it will always remain...and while all forms of organized gambling are parasitic by their very nature, none, not even the outfit's, can match or exceed the predatory and rat-hearted level at which many of the major casinos routinely operate."

"Respectfully yours..."

...Jahoda's current job is to go before juries and swear to tell the truth and the whole truth, which is more than the lobbyists, the politicians, the high rollers and most others in the business can say.

Children & Teens Enticed to Gambling Addiction

"Save your Money!" Children's toy saving banks are now replaced by Lottery Money Jars. State of Wisconsin lottery advertising is changing our traditional work ethic with opportunity for all, to hopelessness spending that enables some to 'Strike It Rich.'

All the media are focused to convince individuals that 'smart' people gamble and become exceedingly rich. Only dumb persons work. The resultant cultural breakdown is contributing to the devastation in all areas of Wisconsin.

Actually, every tavern in every town wants more gambling: video poker at every other corner to entice the 'sucker born every minute' to experience another money-wasting 'high'. Slot machines will soon follow, as will craps, keno, sports betting and lounges for horse/dog/rooster video betting.

See, every child-teen will be tempted to become a GAMBLING ADDICT by State promotion of gambling--an ADDICTION that is learned and taught. If the State promotes it-it must be OK.

Jack pots and betting pools will be available everywhere that children-teens gather to gamble on every imaginable situation. In place of baseball cards with gum, pull tabs will be marketed to encourage GAMBLING ADDICTION.

Sports betting will become rife. Local school baseball, football, track, basketball, soccer, in fact all activities will be an opportunity for bettors. Our children-teens will be subjected to pressure from operators to win or lose games and the evils of payoffs.

Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

8540 South Pennsylvania Avenue

Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154

(414) 762-8946

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

HEARING April 8, 1997 10 am United Community Ctr., 1028 S. 9th St., Milwaukee

AB100/SB77 EXECUTIVE BUDGET ACT OF 1997-99

Subject: Remove \$1,200,000 cost of automated lottery machines for separate study

Board of Directors

Vernon Jensen
Attorney at Law
301 S. Sunnycrest Dr.
Oak Creek, WI 53151

Co-Chairmen Rep. Jensen and Sen. Burke; Committee Members:

I'm Arden Degner from Oak Creek in Milwaukee County appearing for the
Wisconsin Council for Gambling Problems

Arden MacDowell
Secretary
17 St. Claire St.
Oak Creek, WI 53402

Please remove the proposed \$1,200,000 expenditure for automated lottery machines from the Budget for separate consideration.

Arden C. Degner
Treasurer
40 S. Penna. Ave.
Oak Creek, WI 53154

1. Only BIG GOVERNMENT proponents enjoy spending for another bureaucracy sited in the Department of Revenue. No doubt another building will be required to be the nerve center for electronic actuation of every machine.
2. Voters were deceived by a siren song of "Property Tax Relief" to originally approve a Wisconsin run Lottery. Now voters agree that the lottery has failed to provide the promised relief. Stop further expenditures.
3. It will be the height of hypocrisy to replace tobacco vending machines with gambling machines that also cause addiction among our teens.
4. Gambling is called the teen-age vice of the 90's decade. A whole new generation lost to this addiction.
5. Instead of encouraging our children to save their money. This lottery money jar instills thoughts of easy money without work.
6. Stop State promoted gambling now. Unless W2 has changed to Lottery 2 - Win not work.



Wisconsin District Attorney's Association

P.O. Box 1702
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-1702

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April 8, 1997

Dear Honorable Co-Chairman Senator Burke and
Representative Jensen
Senators: Decker, George, Jauch, Wineke, Shibiliski,
Cowles and Panzer.
Representatives: Ourada, Porter, Harsdorf, Kaufert,
Albers, Linton and Coggs:

As President of the Wisconsin District Attorney's Association I urge you to include in the budget additional resources for district attorneys. As I have indicated in previous correspondence, the WDAA is proposing that a total of 47 positions be allocated throughout the State. In spring of 1996 I also sat on the WDAA resource committee which did the review of individual district attorney's office requests for positions. When the individual district attorneys gave their presentation, it became abundantly clear that many victims were not being given the proper attention from the criminal justice system. We heard in numerous presentations how there were large volumes of referrals unable to be reviewed for months. It became clear that these offices were merely trying to put out one fire after another.

I have the utmost respect for budgetary constraints and appreciate the public concern that taxpayers moneys be properly allocated. However, in a cost benefit analysis a higher good would be served by investing resources for new prosecutor positions.

Sincerely,



Sandy A. Williams
President
Wisconsin District Attorney's Association

SAW/jm

Testimony Before the Joint Committee on Finance

By

Beth Felch, Student, UW–Milwaukee

April 8, 1997

Concerning Rising Tuition Costs in the 1997-99 State Budget

Chairman Burke, Chairman Jensen, and members of the committee, thank you for allowing me to speak to you today on the 1997-99 Biennial Budget. I would like to address the importance of keeping tuition affordable for students in the UW System.

Each year, tuition in the state of Wisconsin rises and makes it increasingly difficult to afford college. In the last 20 years, students at UW–Milwaukee have faced tuition increases of nearly 490 percent. This is compared to an inflation increase of only 274 percent. With tuition costs predicted to again rise well above the rate of inflation, students and their families will find an increased struggle to pay for college.

Over the past 15 years, students have paid an increased portion of the cost of instruction. In 1981-82, students' share of educational costs averaged 26 percent. This figure has rose to nearly 35 percent in the last biennium and will continue to rise with the flexibilities that have been given to the UW System in the budget proposal. Provisions that grant authority to the Board of Regents to raise tuition in order to pay for faculty compensation will increase the cost of instruction that students currently pay. Items like differential tuition will also make students pay for areas of the university that they would normally share with the state. This trend makes it more and more difficult for students, and some families in Wisconsin will be priced out of an education.

I ask you, as members of the Joint Committee on Finance, to keep tuition affordable and help maintain an accessible higher educational system in Wisconsin for all families. **Please remove the flexibilities for differential tuition and faculty compensation from the budget proposal.**

Thank you for allowing me to address you today. Students look forward to your support in the future.